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## DINGLEY SHINES AMONG THE GREAT DRIVERS FOR 1909

Outside the racing machines, the drivers figure very highly in the public interest. These daredevils whose performances have thrilled thousands stand as heroes, whether they have won a bunch of races or have been consistent "also rans." Ofttimes the machine quits before the man gives out.

The stars for 1909 are comparatively few, however, and this limelight proposition is based wholly on successful performances. Name Dingley, Robertson, Chevrolet, Hanshue, Grant, Matson, Harroun, Knipper, Burman, and young See and the list is about complete.

Among this notable list it would be difficult indeed to select one who is head and shoulders above the rest, as was the case in 1908 when Strang had them all beaten in number of races won.

### Dingley and Robertson.

Bert Dingley and George Robertson, however, seem to be entitled to a lot of credit for their work. Dingley might even be given the preference, because he has driven in seven races during the past year, winning two, landing second three times and third once. Only once did he fail to finish. The dope shows that his fastest race was in the Wemme event, in which he made an average of 58.7 miles per hour, and his slowest performance was in the Vesper Cup, in which he finished third at 52.6 miles per hour.

Robertson started only four times. Two of these times he won the Fairmount Park race and at Lowell. He was second in the Indiana trophy and third in the Cobe Cup.

Chevrolet made three wins, but the

black marks against him are the four times he ran unplaced.

Out on the Pacific Coast they have produced a driver who gives great promise for the future. He is big Harris Hanshue, unknown in the East until he served as mechanic for Seymour in the Cobe race. Then he went back home and electrified the world of motordom by winning the Ferris Cup road race in an Apperson at the rate of 64.5 miles per hour. Hanshue achieved another victory when he won the big car event at the Portola meet, and ran second to Fleming in the free-for-all at the same meet. By the bye, he was runner-up in the Mount Baldy hill race, and in the more recent Los Angeles-Phoenix desert contest finished fourth.

The following table gives an interesting summary of the work of America's best-known drivers:

Driver	1st.	2d.	3d.	Un- placed.
Dingley	2	1	1	0
Robertson	2	1	1	0
Chevrolet	3	0	0	4
Hanshue	2	0	1	1
Matson	2	0	0	2
Grant	1	0	0	1
Fleming	2	0	0	1
Harroun	1	1	0	0
Knipper	1	0	0	3
Burman	1	1	0	3
De Palma	1	0	0	1
See	1	1	1	0
Parker	0	1	1	0
Harding	0	0	1	1
Costello	0	1	1	1
Michener	0	1	1	0
Dooling	0	0	1	1
Haupt	0	0	0	2
Seymour	0	0	0	3
Lytle	0	0	0	3
Strang	0	0	0	4

### LOOKING BACKWARD.

Some Objection to the Deductions of Scientific Men.

When Gilbert K. Chesterton goes down on all fours to find sixpence it annoys him to be told by a passing biologist that he is doing it because his remote ancestors were quadrupeds. If he climbs a tree after a stray cat, he is unconvinced when a stary anthropologist tells him that he is doing it because he is essentially arboreal and barbaric. He concedes to the scientists their knowledge of science. But they do not know about the sixpence and the cat. It is given to himself alone to know his own motives. His own amiability, his own overcivilization, says the New York World.

This is a form of sensitiveness that readily may be understood. While we know what we are, but not what we may be, the task of telling us what we have been is one easy to overdo. The man who customarily crosses one leg over the other on sitting down tires quickly of being reminded that it is a practice inherited from a far-back Simian ancestor. We can imagine that a smooth-tongued high financier would revert pretty promptly at being repeatedly informed, especially if the information were true, that his business methods

were the modern refinement of ways be-  
longing to piratical great-grandfathers.

In truth, it is a weakness of science in various of its branches that it devotes so entirely of its time and efforts to tracing out the marks and mementos of the furthest past. The foundations of world history and man history are by this time pretty well laid. Excavations of ancient soil in these days produce rather the multiplication of curios than the addition of positive knowledge to what is known. Popular interest rests with the prophets of science rather than with the delvers into prehistoric periods. At the moment our aspirations even quit earth itself. We seek not only to sail the air, but to draw from its invisible elements the material things in light, heat, and power for which now we dig coal.

A united science could do wonders to relieve us and the future of pressing problems of existence. But when all is done, shall a new Chesterton arise with ground for protest because, when he has taken to wings, an antiquarian explorer assures him that his forefather was a bird?

### In Her Own Way.

From the Fliegende Blätter.  
"Would you like to marry a widow, Elsa?"  
"Rather not. When I marry I mean to train my husband myself."

### THE EGYPTIAN CROCODILE.

Its Cunning and Wonderful Noiselessness—Its Enemies.

From the London Times.

One of the reasons given by old writers for the crocodile being worshipped in Egypt was the somewhat cryptic one that it "laid three-score eggs and lived for three-score years;" but from twenty to thirty is the common number of eggs found in a "clutch." In the reptile's easy code of ethics, however, its parental responsibilities end with the act of oviposition, for having covered the eggs with a layer of sand it leaves the sun to do the rest (whence doubtless Shakespeare's "your mud and the operation of your sun") and leaves it also to the ichneumon to do its worst. In some places it seems that water tortoises, too, eat crocodiles' eggs; but the ichneumon is the real desolator of crocodile homes, scratching up the nests and eating or breaking the entire "sitting" at a meal. Crocodiles' eggs, however, are absurdly small, a mother twenty feet long being content with an egg no larger than that of a goose, and the newly hatched young, hardly more formidable than a common newt, are preyed upon by birds, which a little later the rapidly growing crocodile would like nothing better than to get within its reach, as well as doubtless by many other things, including old crocodiles themselves.

The real horror of the members of the crocodile tribe lies in their usual noiselessness. "They swim with great silence, making scarcely even a ripple on the water," says M. du Chailly, and the terror of the stealth of their approach is well conveyed in Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Ripple Song":

"Wait, ah wait," the ripple saith:

"Madden, wait for I am Death!"

Sir Samuel Baker tells of the cunning of crocodiles which advance at an animal without any concealment and then, as if in disgust at their failure, turn and swim away, still in sight, only at last to slink below the surface and returning without a ripple to betray them, rise immediately below the quarry, which has by this time returned to drink in fancied security. By this trick he saw them again and again catch birds which settled on branches overhanging the water. The chief food of most members of the family, and probably the entire food of some, is fish; but now that we know that a full grown rhinoceros can be pulled into the water and killed by a crocodile we may believe that few living things do not at one time or another fall victims to them. "Horses, oxen, buffaloes, boars, mules, and camels" is a list which one writer gives of animals which are known to have been eaten by crocodiles in Egypt. In South America jaguars and tigers have been seen being seized, pulled into deep water and drowned, while as for man, consider the Mugger of Mugger Ghaat in Mr. Kipling's gruesome tale, "The Undertakers."

According to old writers the ichneumon, besides eating crocodiles' eggs, would run into the full grown animal's open mouth and so down its throat, whence, after revelling for a while amid the leviathan's vitals, it ate its way out of the dead carcass victoriously to daylight. The "hydra," it seems, did the same. But the dolphin's method was the more artistic, for being provided with a knife-edged dorsal fin it swam underneath "the incased crocodiles" and sliced clean open the soft, unprotected parts below.

In real life, however, the large croco-

dilia have probably no enemy but man, and even man, without modern firearms, was nearly helpless against them.

The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold, the spear, the dart, nor the habergeon.

"Canst thou draw off leviathan with any hook?" asks the sacred writer. Herodotus says that in his day they could use a pig for bait. In India we know that they have been caught with goats, and M. du Chailly tells that in Africa the Aneugue "harpoon them with a rude, jagged spear." Diodorus, however, averred that they could only be taken in iron nets, and the general belief that they were beyond the power of man to capture is reflected in the medal which Augustus struck to commemorate his conquest of Egypt, with the crocodile chained to a tree, and the proud legend "no one has bound me before."

If in Egypt they bound the crocodile at all it seems to have been with garlands of flowers and chains of gold and gems, a proceeding which probably interested the crocodile only in so far as it offered a chance of a succulent garlander coming within reach. The promiscuous beatification, which was shared with such things as cats and beetles, was after all but an indifferent compliment, nor even so was it seemingly universal among the Egyptians. "Those about Thebes and Lake Moeris consider them to be very sacred."

\* \* \* but the people who dwell about the city of Elephantina eat them." Which fairly redresses the balance; but we must conjecture that whether for worship or for the table the crocodiles were caught young.

### WOMEN'S PAGE

A bag of tennis flannel cut loosely to fit the broom and held in place by a discarded round garter can be made in two or three minutes. Cut so the selvage is at the top and there will be only two seams to sew across bottom and at one side. Such a one costs but 2 to 3 cents.

Lay fur to be cleaned flat on table and with a white cloth proceed to rub dampened cornmeal (white) into the fur, always rubbing the way the fur lies, and rubbing gently, so as not to break the hair. After filling the fur full of this shake it well, and if not clean, repeat the operation, and lastly, use dry meal to dry and fluff the fur. Furs cleaned in this way become as clean and fluffy as new.

### Pretty Eyebrows.

From the Philadelphia Star.  
Pretty eyebrows are the result of one's untiring effort to make them so, unless nature was kind enough to provide those delicate markings in the most artistic form, something which does not occur as often as one might think.

Dainty brows have the hair running all in one direction.  
If the hair is somewhat stubborn, there is nothing which accomplishes smoothness more quickly than rubbing the eyebrows daily with vaseline or olive oil, and brushing in one direction.

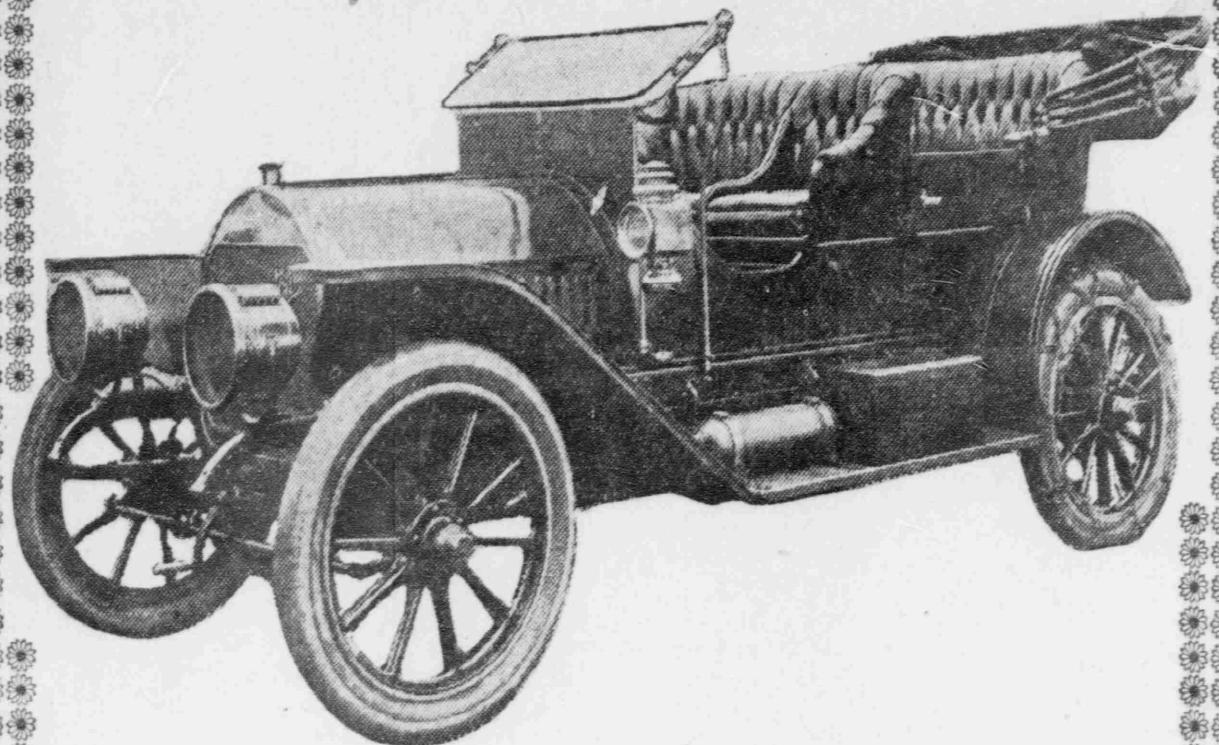
It takes months and months to convert little brush heaps into delicately outlined eyebrows.

### Appropriate.

From the Moggendorff Blätter.  
She—I have just discovered that the diamonds in the diadem you gave me last year are false.  
He—Why, then, they just suit your golden hair.

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